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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD



A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1966




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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

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Vice-Chairman of the Council: Mr. H.J.C. Jones, F.I.O.B.

Mr. S.B. Selmes, A.C.I.I.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: The Rev. P.W. Gallup

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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A.G. Farr, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,  
D.T.M. & H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Swan, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.L. Cort, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
L.W. Eckersley, D.P.A. (Lond), M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks

Miss S.A. Ayling  
Miss M.E. Swain

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Telephone Number:  
Petersfield 2511

Public Health Department,  
The Old College,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Petersfield Rural District Council.

Sir,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1966, which, together with that of your Chief Public Health Inspector, is required under the Public Health Officers' Regulations of 1959.

In distinction to the previous year, there were virtually no changes in staff throughout 1966. The only exception was the resignation of a Rodent Operator in October. This continuity and increasing local knowledge led to more efficient work in the field.

During the summer there was an outbreak of Sonne dysentery in one parish and one Health Inspector was almost fully occupied on control measures for a period of three months.

The Clanfield sewerage scheme was practically completed by the end of the year and a considerable number of dwellings in the area had connected to the main drainage.

I should like to express my thanks to you, Sir, and to the members of the Public Health Committee for encouragement and support during the year and to my colleagues within the department and in the other branches of the Council's service as well as to doctors, nurses, members of voluntary organisations and others who have helped during the year.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health  
Petersfield Rural District Council



## PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

The district forms part of the eastern boundary of Hampshire, its eastern boundary being Surrey in the north and West Sussex in the south. The South Downs traverse the district from east to west, dividing it into northern and southern halves. There are no large rivers, the extreme north of the district draining into the Wey basin to the Thames, the eastern part via the Rother to the Channel and part of the western area via the Meon to Southampton Water. The main London to Portsmouth road and railway traverse the district from north to south, the Midhurst/Winchester road from east to west. These roads cross at Petersfield, the small country town lying just north of the gap in the downs through which the London/Portsmouth road and railway pass. This town and an adjacent area forms the separate urban district of Petersfield.

Much of the district is noted for its beauty and is scheduled as such. Different forms of agriculture are practised throughout the district, but, in general, in the south, the farms are smaller in area and there is more horticulture, on the downland there is more arable and stock farming with dairy farming in the valleys. There is some fruit farming and timber growing.

There are few light and no heavy industries in the district, but with the proximity of Portsmouth in the south and London and the "outer London belt" in the north, many residents find their employment outside the district. There is considerable pressure for housing development all through the district, but this is strictly controlled. Main development in the south has been in Horndean and Catherington which are close to the rapidly expanding urban district of Havant and Waterloo, and in the north it has been around Liss and Liphook for "commuters" who work in London.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Area in acres	54,758	54,758
Estimated population	28,700	27,470
Approximate number of inhabited houses	8,841	8,482
Rateable value	£884,842	£842,300
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,457	£3,312
Uniform general rate	8/11	8/6



## GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### STAFF

The only change in the staff of the department was the resignation of Mr. J.F.F. Kinally who was appointed as a Rodent Operator in February, 1964.

Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth, altered their system of training for the pupil Health Inspector course from a "day release" system to a "block" system. This had the effect of removing the naval pupil health inspector attached to this Department at the start of the autumn term 1966, but he will return for full time practical work with this authority in the summer of 1967.

Miss S. Ayling, clerk in the department, commenced day release training at Guildford Technical College in the autumn.

Mr. Swan was invited to organise and chair a panel discussion on the Caravans Act at a week-end study course arranged at Oxford by the Association of Public Health Inspectors in April. Dr. Farr lectured at the College of Air Training, Hamble, and the Overseas Training College, Farnham, during the year.

### THE ENVIRONMENT

#### The Buchanan Report

In 1962, a committee within the Ministry of Housing and Local Government reported on a study of the population problem in South East England. One of their proposals was for a new town of some 250,000 people to be built between Portsmouth and Southampton. The proposal gave rise to some local criticism and the three major authorities involved joined with the Ministry in commissioning Professor Colin Buchanan to conduct a study of the area. The results were published in July as an extremely well written, albeit expensive, volume, with a second volume giving the technical data on which their calculations were based, and which the writer confesses he has not even seen!

Briefly the report examines the area between Portsmouth and Southampton bounded by the southern edge of the South Downs to the north and the shores of the Solent and Southampton Water to the south, and it recommends that within this area there is development potential to accommodate an extra 900,000 people.

Petersfield Rural District is not directly involved in these proposals, which have aroused considerable controversy, but if anything of this sort came about it would have a great influence on the district. However, the Buchanan proposals are very far reaching and involve considerable initial expenditure on communications, and they are inevitably bound up in the pattern of Local Government now under examination by Royal Commission.

A cynical view would be that this problem of forward planning for the expected increase of population is too controversial to be dealt with by



(The Environment - continued)

either local or central government, and the possible outcome will be that the remaining beauties of the northern shores of the Solent and Southampton Water and their hinterland will be swallowed up by bricks and mortar without proper regard to communications or to the preservation of amenities.

### Sewage Disposal

The Clanfield/Catherington sewerage scheme was virtually completed by the end of the year, by which time some hundreds of houses had been connected to the sewer.

Work was carried out at the Rowlands Castle purification plant in order to improve the quality of the effluent. In time it is hoped to connect this system also to the Havant and Waterlooville sewers and to close down the Rowlands Castle plant.

The fouling of trunk road verges continues to be a problem and during the autumn a sub-committee of the Public Health Committee met a similar group from Petersfield Urban District Council on the layby south of Petersfield at Bolinge Hill to consider the provision of toilets in this area. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Transport to see if they would assist in any scheme to provide public conveniences at this place.

### Housing

There was little additional housing accommodation provided by the Council in 1966; the main reasons for this were the considerable delays encountered in obtaining building sites and in negotiating a more realistic quota of new council houses for the district. The latter has now been achieved and houses should begin to grow out of the ground in 1967.

The proposed southern council caravan site was the subject of consideration during the year, and several layouts on a suggested site were discussed by a sub-committee appointed to look into the project. Council decided to go ahead with the project and a planning application was made at the end of the year. It is with regret that it is recorded that no planning decision was made in regard to the Showmen's winter quarters site at Catherington, despite the urgency of the matter which was clearly brought to the notice of the Planning Authority. The outcome was that the site was again occupied without a licence, and thus without the imposition of any conditions designed to promote order, cleanliness and hygiene.

The Bircholt Road policy of re-settlement and the abolition of the old shacks and caravan dwellings was accepted by the County Council. Lack of available housing prevented a start being made in implementing the scheme but by the end of the year, three families had been re-housed by the Council. The death of Mrs. Caroline Smith, who was the effective leader of a number of the families living in Bircholt Road, which occurred in November, is likely to result in the negotiations to purchase the land being more difficult.



## Housing Statistics

Council housing - occupied at 31.12.65, 1,164 units  
Completed in 1966, 20 units  
(i.e., Horndean 14 and Liss 6)

Private housing - number of dwellings completed in 1966, 348.  
(i.e. Bramshott 100, Buriton 7, Clanfield 17,  
East Meon 6, Froxfield 1, Greatham 13, Hawkley 1,  
Horndean 131, Liss 55, Rowlands Castle 15 and  
Steep 2).

## Refuse Disposal

Household refuse is collected and disposed of by tipping on the Council's site in Buriton. A regular service is provided to all but a few remote dwellings difficult of access. Delivery was taken of two larger vehicles during the year and the increased load carrying capacity as compared with the vehicles they replaced has enabled the service to be maintained in spite of steadily increasing demand.

Unhappily for the beauty of our country, a surprisingly large number of people in Britain have filthy habits where litter is concerned. Much of the blame can be laid on parents who, by bad personal example and failure to correct faulty habits in their children, allow them to develop into "litter bugs".

When one sees the common practice in Switzerland and Scandinavian countries one is ashamed of one's own country and one's own countrymen in this matter of litter. But the most surprising thing is the amount of heavy rubbish such as old beds, cookers and the like which is transported to rural areas and dumped. Most local authorities are prepared to accept bulky articles of household refuse by arrangement; a telephone call to the Engineer's department is all that is needed. In this district a special collection of bulky household and domestic rubbish is made on request.

## Water Supplies

Three residential schools in the district have their own private supplies. At one of these, unsatisfactory samples required "hand" chlorination of a reservoir to provide a safe supply until the domestic supply was connected to the mains. This procedure was done twice with satisfactory results before the mains supply was finally connected. At another, the chlorine dosing plant was not being adequately maintained. Surprisingly there was some initial difficulty in getting the co-operation of the manufacturers of the plant (a well-known concern) but they are now providing maintenance on a service contract and subsequent samples have been satisfactory.

Regular reports are received from the two water undertakings supplying the district, and only a small number of dwellings are not supplied with "company" water.



## Food Hygiene

There were no known outbreaks of disease attributable to faulty food hygiene; this does not mean there were no cases of this nature, but it is unlikely that there were any large or grave occurrences.

One persistent cause of complaint was that of dirty milk bottles arising from a dairy in another district. As the manager admitted, this situation arose as a result of the closure of other facilities before the installation of new plant at the central dairy capable of dealing adequately with the increased work. There was considerable delay before the new plant was delivered and put into use. A prosecution by this authority was considered, but this was dropped when we were informed that the authority in which the dairy was situated intended to prosecute on the same count. In the event they did not prosecute and there was further delay before the matter was finally rectified.

In the control of environmental and personal health we receive much help from the Directors and staff of the Public Health Laboratories at Portsmouth and Winchester, and we thank them for their co-operation and assistance. Most of our work of this nature is dealt with at Portsmouth, and Dr. D.J.H. Payne, the Director of this laboratory, kindly visited an infected farm in the district to advise on hygiene precautions.

He also arranged a useful meeting in Portsmouth attended by most of the Medical Officers of Health and Chief Public Health Inspectors of the local authorities submitting specimens to the Portsmouth laboratory at which information was exchanged and problems discussed. It is hoped that similar meetings will be held once or twice a year.

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Hospitals

There are no major general hospitals within the district; the southern half is catered for by the Portsmouth hospitals and the northern by Haslemere and Guildford. There is a small "cottage" hospital in Petersfield and a small geriatric hospital (Heathside) also. The King George geriatric hospital at Liphook has been extensively modernised by the Portsmouth Group Management Committee after being ceded to the Wessex Regional Hospital Board by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Small maternity hospitals are maintained at Liss and Emsworth, and there is a convalescent home (Wenham Holt) adjacent to the main London Road in Liss Parish.

There are two independent nursing homes in the district; Le Court, the original Cheshire Foundation home at Greatham caters for the severely disabled. Plans have been approved for considerable enlargement here, and during the year a training school for nursing auxiliaries was started. The other nursing home is a smaller private one at Liss.



## Family Doctor Services

1966 saw the retirement from active practice of Dr. Alison Clarke, who had been in practice in Liphook for many years and who was well liked there. There were no other changes affecting the District, and the service available was quite adequate.

## Nursing and Midwifery

When the 1946 National Health Act came into operation in 1948, all domiciliary nursing services came under the control of the County Council, who took over a number of local nursing associations which had previously provided this service in different parishes. A number of District Health Sub-Committees of the County Health Committee were formed to advise on the Nursing and later, Home Help Services and also on the registration of nurseries. In the light of the economic situation their value was queried by one committee, and each was asked to consider this matter. As a result the Petersfield and District Committee decided to dissolve.

Fortunately it proved possible to maintain the nursing staff at full strength in almost all areas throughout the year.

## Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Number attending born in			Total children	Total attendances
	1966	1965	1961-64		
Clanfield	36	42	27	105	683
East Meon	18	15	21	54	354
Horndean	61	66	43	170	987
Liphook	62	65	38	165	1,462
Liss	62	81	87	230	1,266
Petersfield	91	96	123	310	2,431
Rowlands Castle	24	30	7	61	288

As can be seen the work of these clinics continued in 1966 on the same lines as in previous years. We are grateful to the large numbers of voluntary helpers who do so much to make these clinics attractive to those attending and whose assistance allows the doctor and health visitor to devote more time to assisting those mothers with problems.

## Home Help Service

The Home Help and Good Neighbour service plays an important part in enabling people who may be permanently or temporarily infirm to continue to live at home, when, without the domestic help provided, many would have to seek institutional care.

Home Help Service (Petersfield Rural and Urban Districts)

Applications received and investigated	165
Not requiring help ..	64
Number assisted .. ..	90
For help at a later date	11

Staff: 28 Home Helps

Type of case assisted

Aged, sick and infirm	133 cases
Maternity .. ..	18 cases
Post hospital ..	8 cases
Chronic sickness	14 cases
Others .. ..	2 cases

Good Neighbour Scheme

Number of cases assisted 14

These workers often have to tackle difficult cases and they cope very efficiently. We are most grateful to them for the help which they give.

Mental Welfare

This service is not much publicised, but it has grown greatly in scope in recent years, consequent upon advances in the treatment of mental illness and the provision of training facilities for the mentally handicapped.

Nowadays many patients who would have had to remain in hospital are able to live at home or in hostels or lodgings but they often need support and supervision, as do those who are caring for them. This the mental welfare workers provide; they also do much to lighten the work of the family doctor and the district nurse in caring for this group of people.

Welfare and Children's Departments

These are County Council services with which the officers of this department are often in touch, more particularly with the Welfare department. An innovation during the year was to hold regular meetings of officers of various central and local government departments concerned with family and individual problems. Petersfield Urban District Council kindly made their Council Chamber available for these meetings which enable officers to have personal contact with one another, to discuss problems arising in their work and, where necessary, to plan the course of action to be followed.

Voluntary Services

Despite the increasing provision for social services made by the State, voluntary help still provides the greater part of those services which



enable the infirm, the handicapped and the ageing to maintain their place in society. Much of this care comes from relatives, but neighbours and friends play a big part and there are countless organisations, large and small, which are active in this field. It has been most encouraging to see the interest in social service shown by young people and in many areas they are making a most valuable contribution.

### Meals on Wheels

This valuable service delivers a hot meal on two days a week to persons who are housebound and have no other source of help. It is organised and administered by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. The service in Rowlands Castle is provided by the adjacent Havant branch of the W.R.V.S. We are most grateful to these ladies for the hard work which they put into this project, and we are also most grateful to those schools and other institutions who do the actual preparation of the meals.

#### Number of meals served in each Parish

Parish	Estimated Population	Number of Meals Served 1966
Bramshott	7,231	1,477
Horndean/Clanfield	9,132	2,669
Liss	4,516	895
Rowlands Castle	1,937	275
Steep/Froxfield	1,788	1,182

### Red Cross

This organisation also plays a most useful part, through their welfare services, chiropody clinics, clubs for the elderly and for the handicapped and in addition they act as agents for the County Council in the distribution of home nursing equipment.

### VITAL STATISTICS

To be valid statistics must be derived from a sufficient number of observations. Some of the statistics and the rates derived from them which follow are not significant for this reason.

#### Births

The total births recorded was the highest so far, at 493, and there was an excess of 205 births over deaths. The population is estimated to have increased by 1,230 persons.

# Births/continued

There was an increase in the number of illegitimate births, which were 6.3% of all births, and there was also a sharp increase in the number of still births, but neither observation is statistically significant. The birth rate for the district was below that for England and Wales.

YEAR		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total estimated population		23930	24480	26080	27470	28700
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	Male	196	191	236	227	242
	Female	193	205	222	229	220
	TOTAL	389	396	458	456	462
LIVE BIRTHS (Illegitimate)	Male	7	14	14	13	9
	Female	11	11	14	11	22
	TOTAL	18	25	28	24	31
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		407	421	486	480	493
BIRTH RATES	CRUDE RATE	17.9	17.8	17.2	17.4	17.2
Live births/1000	CORRECTED RATE	-	-	19.0	17.4	17.2
population	ENGLAND & WALES	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.1	17.7
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		4.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5%	6.3%
STILL BIRTHS	Legitimate	6	6	1	3	10
	Illegitimate	-	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL	6	7	2	4	11
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS (live and still)		14.5	16.4	4.1	8.2	21.8
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		413	428	488	484	504

The infant mortality rate and other rates associated with death in the early weeks of life are all lower than the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and whilst these too are not of statistical significance, they disclose a satisfactory state of affairs.

There were again no deaths attributed to childbirth in the District.



## Infant Deaths

### Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under one year of age

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T
Legitimate	1 5 6	5 4 9	4 4 8	4 3 7	1 5 6
Illegitimate	- 1 1	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- 2 2
TOTAL	1 6 7	5 4 9	4 4 8	5 3 8	1 7 8

#### Rates

1965. 1966

Infant mortality rate  
(deaths under 1 year per  
1000 live births)

16.6 16.2

England and Wales

19.0 19.0

### Neo Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	1963	1964	1965	1966
	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T
Legitimate	4 2 6	3 7 10	2 1 3	1 4 5
Illegitimate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 1
TOTAL	4 2 6	3 7 10	2 1 3	1 5 6

#### Rates

Petersfield  
R.D.

England  
& Wales

Neo natal mortality rate  
(deaths under 4 weeks per 1000  
total live births)

12.1

12.9

EARLY neo natal mortality rate  
(deaths under 1 week per 1000  
total live births)

10.1

11.1

PERINATAL mortality rate  
(stillbirths and deaths under  
1 week per 1000 total live and  
stillbirths)

31.5

26.3

## Deaths

YEAR		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total estimated population		23,930	24,480	26,080	27,470	28,700
DEATHS	Males	128	146	136	149	156
	Females	134	129	118	133	132
	TOTAL	262	275	254	282	288
CRUDE DEATH RATE (Petersfield R.D.)		10.9	11.2	9.7	10.3	10.0
CORRECTED DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION (Petersfield R.D.)		-	-	9.4	10.3	10.1
DEATH RATE (England and Wales)		11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7

The number of deaths in 1966 showed a slight increase but because of the growth in population the death rate was slightly lower and well below that for England and Wales.

The attached table shows the principal causes of death.

### Main Causes of Death

Disease	Male		Female		Total		%age of all deaths	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Cancer of the stomach	6	3	-	5	6	8		
lung	14	13	3	2	17	15		
breast	-	-	9	12	9	12		
uterus	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Other forms of cancer	15	12	17	12	32	24		
TOTAL deaths from cancer	35	28	31	33	66	61	24%	21%
"Stroke"	17	20	20	23	37	40	13%	13%
Coronary heart disease	35	38	21	13	56	51	20%	18%

The main causes of death showed no important change from the pattern experienced in recent years. One hundred and nineteen deaths were in persons aged 75 years or over, representing 41% of all deaths.



Petersfield Rural District Deaths analysed by Cause, Age and Sex, 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH					Total all ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks-		1 year-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75+			
					Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..				1	-																								
2.	Tuberculosis, other .. ..				-	-																			1					
3.	Syphilitic Disease .. ..				1	-																			1					
4.	Diphtheria .. ..				-	-																								
5.	Whooping Cough .. ..				-	-																								
6.	Meningococcal infection .. ..				-	-																								
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..				-	-																								
8.	Measles .. ..				-	-																								
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases				-	-																								
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..				3	5																								
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus				13	2															2		6	1	2	5	1	5		
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..				-	12													1			4		1	2			4		
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..				-	2																1		1						
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				12	12															1		5		2	5	1	6	4	
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. ..				4	-					1						1					5		2	5	1	6	4		
16.	Diabetes .. ..				-	-																								
17.	Vascular lesions of brain ("stroke")				20	23															2	1	1	4	6	5	11	13		
18.	Coronary disease, Angina .. ..				38	13															3		14	2	8	5	13	6		
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ..				4	4															1	1	1	1		1	2	1		
20.	Other heart disease .. ..				12	18													1			2		1	2	3	9	12		
21.	Other circulatory disease .. ..				4	7											1		1			1		2		1	4			
22.	Influenza .. ..				1	-																					1			
23.	Pneumonia .. ..				7	8		1		1		1													2	1	5	4		
24.	Bronchitis .. ..				10	3					1															5	1	4	1	
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system				4	1																	1	1	2		1			
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..				1	-																					1			
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..				-	1																						1		
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..				-	-																								
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..				1	-																					1			
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..				-	-																								
31.	Congenital malformations .. ..				-	1																	1							
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				11	13	1	4		1		2						2	1				5	2	1	1	2	3		
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .. ..				4	1								1	1							1								
34.	All other accidents .. ..				4	5								1	1						1		2					2		
35.	Suicide .. ..				1	1												1								1				
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..				-	-																								
TOTALS					156	132	1	5	-	2	3	2	-	-	2	3	1	1	4	3	10	15	33	17	43	24	59	60		





## INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

### Cases Notified, 1966

Disease	Number of cases
Acute Pneumonia	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	83
Erysipelas	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Measles	187
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	1

### Bacillary Dysentery

Of the 84 cases notified, 83 occurred in an outbreak which began in June and in which a majority of the cases were pupils attending two schools; a third school had rather fewer cases. All infections were caused by the sonne bacillus.

The infection was generally of a mild nature and all cases recovered; two children were admitted to hospital.

It is probable that the number of cases in the area was considerably greater than the number notified, but in many the illness was transient and they did not seek medical advice.

All staff concerned with the preparation and serving of school meals were examined and all proved free of infection and indeed the pattern of the outbreak was of the typical sporadic type which results from contact with infected objects or persons.

Measures were taken to ensure strict supervision of personal hygiene at the schools together with disinfection of toilet seats, door, tap and flush handles. Children shown to be infectious were excluded from school and it proved necessary to exclude four adults who were food handlers from their work. Where appropriate, compensation as allowed under the Public Health Act, 1961, was paid by the Council.

The infection continued up to the end of the summer term; during the holidays all school premises were thoroughly disinfected, and, although several infectious cases were being kept under observation into the month of September, after this time no further cases were known to have occurred.

This incident involved practically the full time of one officer for a period of three months, with up to twenty home visits daily and sometimes as many as fifty stool specimens to be taken to the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth. We are grateful for their assistance and for the help of the staffs of the schools concerned in dealing with this outbreak.

## Bacillary Dysentery/continued

There were two other incidents during the outbreak; one of sickness and diarrhoea involving staff and patients at a local institution which was shown not to be due to S. sonne infection and another involving a public supper, from which we were not able to recover any samples of the food eaten, and where the few specimens (taken forty-eight to seventy-two hours after onset) all proved negative. It seems probable that this latter incident was not connected with the outbreak.

## Salmonellosis

The Salmonella group of bacteria has over a thousand different members, the most infamous being S. typhi, the germ causing typhoid fever. They live and multiply in the alimentary tract of man and other animals and are spread through excreta.

The various species of salmonellae are usually specific for a particular animal as host, for example, S. typhi is found only in association with humans and never invades other animals. The "carrier" state is often found in this group; a "carrier" is a person who continues to excrete a disease-causing bacteria (and who may therefore be infectious to others) for more than a year but who has no signs or symptoms of illness. The carrier state is associated with typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and is rare in other infections with this group of bacteria, but people infected with other species of Salmonellae may continue to excrete the bacteria for weeks or even months after recovery, and may thus be a danger to others. People affected in this way are termed "symptomless excretors". In some cases of infection there is no initial illness or it is so mild that it is not noticed.

One of the most unwelcome properties of the group has been that in recent years they have acquired resistance to antibiotics from other harmless intestinal bacteria who have been exposed to antibiotics. This process is known as infective resistance transfer.

S. typhimurium is one species which is causing increasing concern; it normally infects cattle and, to a lesser extent, pigs, in which animals it causes "scour" with quite a high fatality rate in calves. It can infect man and is the commonest cause of food poisoning in this country; the inflammation and irritation of the lining of the intestine giving rise to diarrhoea and vomiting. Most such attacks are short lived and not severe, though unpleasant, but from time to time the infection is more virulent and may cause death in the very young, the very old or the debilitated.

I am indebted to Dr. D.J.H. Payne, Director of the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory for the following figures.



## Salmonellosis/continued

Numbers of cases of human infection with S. typhimurium isolated at Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory (covers an area roughly 20 miles radius from Portsmouth).

YEAR	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of cases	8	11	3	48	92

During 1966 this infection caused three deaths within this same area. In the Aberdeen typhoid epidemic of 1964, which rightly aroused great public concern, there were over four hundred cases and only one death.

During the previous three years, S. typhimurium infection increased markedly in cattle and pigs; this increase appears to have ceased in 1966. The keeping of animals under intensive conditions favours the spread of infection through the herd and makes the proper cleansing of byres more difficult. The current methods of transport and dealing in livestock favour the dissemination of infection, particularly in the case of young calves which often pass through three or four hands, and the trucks used for transport are seldom thoroughly cleansed. Finally the use of antibiotic supplements in feeding stuffs or their indiscriminate or unskilled use in prophylaxis or treatment of stock has resulted in all the common strains of typhimurium being resistant to treatment with many antibiotics.

It is likely that the number of cases of human infection will continue to increase; if the infection is mild it is better not treated with antibiotics because such treatment prolongs the period in which the patient continues to excrete bacteria. If the infection is severe chloramphenicol may be used.

It is not generally understood that this infection can and does cause death; it is important that this should be realised, as then perhaps steps will be taken to control the source of the infection, which is livestock, particularly calves and the way in which they are bought and sold and transported. The tighter control of antibiotics now used freely in farming is under consideration at the present time.

Two known cases of this infection occurred in residents of this district in 1966. Both were children and both were infected outside the district. One child (an infant with a serious congenital illness) died; the other, a schoolchild, recovered but remained under regular surveillance and exclusion from school for over two months before becoming free from infection. In the eight cases notified as "suspected food poisoning" (of which S. typhimurium is the commonest cause in Britain) no organism was found on bacteriological investigation.

## Influenza

There was a national outbreak of influenza in the early months of the

## Influenza/continued

year; in the north of England the onset was more explosive and large numbers were affected at the same time, but in the south the disease spread more gradually, and, whilst considerable numbers were affected, there was no serious disruption in production or services. One person died from influenza in this district.

## Tuberculosis

	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
Number of cases on Register at 1.1.66	136	103	239	23	30	53
<u>Additions 1966</u>						
New cases	3	1	4	-	-	-
Transfers in	2	2	4	-	-	-
<u>Deletions 1966</u>						
Cured	6	7	13	-	-	-
Deaths	2	-	2	-	-	-
Transfers out	2	2	4	-	-	-
Number on Register at 31.12.66	131	96	227	23	30	53

The four new cases notified in 1966 were all adults. One had recently been a merchant seaman, and it is thought he contracted the disease whilst so employed. One was in the Army and this is a suspect case only and was not proved to be tuberculosis.

## Immunisation against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccine conveys protection against tuberculosis, and may be used to protect contacts of known cases. It is offered to children attending secondary school, who are first given a skin test to determine whether they are immune; those who are not immune are offered the vaccine.

## IMMUNISATION School Clinics

The parents of children born in 1958 and 1961 were circulated through Local Education Authority Schools concerning immunisation and re-inforcement ("booster") doses of diphtheria/tetanus and poliomyelitis vaccine. With the assistance of local doctors, school medical officers, school nurses and



## School Clinics/continued

school staffs, clinics were held at each school. Parents were asked to state whether they wished any necessary treatment to be given by the family doctor or at the school clinic and where necessary the forms were sent on to the doctor concerned.

### Schools Immunisation Programme, 1966/67 Diphtheria/Tetanus/Polio Immunisation

Number of schools circulated: 16  
 Number of forms returned: 534  
 Number of children fully protected: 115 (approximately 22%)  
 Number of children not previously immunised: 37  
     (i.e. Polio 25, approximately 5%)  
     Diphtheria/Tetanus 23, approximately 4%)  
 Number refusing immunisation: 24 (approximately 4%)  
 Number to attend family doctor: 120 (approximately 22%)  
 Number of children immunised at school clinic: 214 (approx. 40%)  
     (i.e. Polio 75, approximately 14%)  
     Diphtheria/Tetanus 196, approximately 37%)

The records of immunisation given in infancy are derived from record cards submitted by general practitioners and from child welfare clinics, and these are often received late. Therefore it is not possible to make wholly valid calculations as to the level of immunisation achieved.

### Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough Immunisation

Year of birth	Total live births	DIPHTHERIA				WHOOPIING COUGH				TETANUS			
		Primary		Booster		Primary		Booster		Primary		Booster	
		1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
1966	493	141	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	141	-	-	-
1965	480	230	125	20	3	230	125	19	2	230	125	20	3
1964	486	20	233	72	19	20	233	61	18	20	233	72	19
1963	421	5	26	13	49	4	25	9	46	5	26	13	49
Others	-	13	14	472	495	8	10	92	120	13	14	469	493
TOTALS		409	398	577	566	403	393	181	186	409	398	574	564

The total of both primary and booster doses of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus vaccines given in 1966 was slightly more than in the previous year. By the end of 1966, 73% of all children born in 1965 had been immunised, a slightly higher figure than that obtained in the previous year for children born in 1964.

### Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Year of birth	Total live births	Primary			Booster		
		1966	1965	1964	1966	1965	1964
1966	493	57	-	-	1	-	-
1965	480	265	64	-	6	1	-
1964	486	25	302	42	18	7	-
1963	421	8	59	235	6	11	3
Others	-	52	50	96	355	338	364
TOTALS		407	475	373	386	357	367

The poliomyelitis figures show a drop in the number of primary courses completed but a slight increase in the number of "booster" doses given. 68% of children born in 1965 had been immunised by the end of 1966; the corresponding figure for children born in 1964 was 70%. Whilst the difference is small, it is a move in the wrong direction.

### Smallpox Immunisation

Age	Primary	Revaccination
0 - 3 months	6	-
3 - 6 months	6	-
6 - 9 months	3	-
9 - 12 months	2	-
1 year	130	-
2 - 4 years	95	10
5 - 15 years	38	42
TOTAL	280	52

The number of primary vaccinations is slightly less than in 1965, but the revaccinations are more. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the proportion of children immunised against smallpox, but it is clearly lower than for the other forms of immunisation and it is to be expected that if smallpox is introduced into the district, it would persist and spread because of the low proportion of immune persons in the community.



## INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF IMMUNISATION

By international agreement, travellers arriving from countries declared to be infected may be required to produce a valid international certificate (on the prescribed form) against any of the following diseases.

Smallpox: Certificate valid for three years, effective eight days after successful primary vaccination, immediately upon re-vaccination.

Cholera: Certificate valid for six months; effective from date of second injection for primary immunisation. Where reinforcing dose given within period of efficacy of previous immunisation, one dose only required.

Both vaccines can be given by general practitioners, but advance arrangements should be made so that vaccine can be ordered.

Both of these certificates require the doctor's signature to be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health, to whom they should be sent for this purpose.

Yellow Fever: Available only at certain specified centres, of which Southampton and London are the nearest.

Persons travelling abroad are advised to have in their possession valid international certificates of Smallpox immunisation. Cholera and Yellow Fever immunisation is needed only for travel to certain tropical countries, and advice should be sought from the carrier.

Immunisation against Typhoid Fever is not obligatory; it is strongly advised, however, if travelling to certain European and other countries where the incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers is much greater than in Britain.

Finally, leave plenty of time to get all these procedures carried out - at least one month.

## DIRECTORY OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section is intended as a reference to various services connected with health and welfare matters. Suggestions for items to be included in future reports would be welcomed.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

AMBULANCE SERVICE: 8 am. to 6 pm. Mondays to Fridays ) The Superintendent,  
8 am. to 12 noon Saturdays ) Highlands Road,  
 ) Fareham  
 ) Tel: Titchfield 3434  
At all other times and on Public ) Central Control  
Holidays ) Tel: Winchester 616

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE: Titchfield 3434

### GENERAL HOSPITALS:

Haslemere and District Hospital - Tel: Haslemere 3301  
Petersfield Hospital - Tel: Petersfield 3221  
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham - Tel: Cosham 79451  
Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester - Tel: Winchester 5151  
Royal Portsmouth Hospital, Portsmouth - Tel: Portsmouth 22281  
Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford - Tel: Guildford 2323  
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth - Tel: Portsmouth 22331  
Portsmouth Eye and Ear Hospital - Tel: Portsmouth 21711

Maternity: The Grange, Liss - Tel: Liss 3344  
Northlands, Emsworth - Tel: Emsworth 2539  
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth - Tel: Portsmouth 22331

Long Term and Geriatric: Heathside Hospital, Petersfield - Tel: 3718  
King George's Hospital, Liphook - Tel: 2216

Infectious Disease: East Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth  
Tel: Portsmouth 22331

Smallpox: Consultant for this area, Dr. W.B. O'Driscoll, St. Mary's  
Hospital, Portsmouth (Tel: 22331, extension 300 - home telephone  
Portsmouth 35030). Smallpox hospital, Weyhill Hospital, Andover  
(Tel: 61644). (Central Control Winchester for special ambulance  
arrangements).

### CHEST CLINICS:

Mass Radiography: Enquiries to The Director, Mass Radiography Centre,  
St. Mary's Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth. Tel: Portsmouth 22331.

A mobile unit tours the main centres in the District biennially.

Chest clinics/continued



## Chest Clinics

Hospital	Sessions
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham Tel: Cosham 79451 (ext. 114)  Doctor J. Hesketh	Mondays: 9.00 am. - 12 noon (old patients)  Wednesdays: 1.30 pm. - 3.30 pm. (old patients)  Thursdays: 2.00 pm. - 4.00 pm. (new patients)
Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Romsey Road, Winchester Tel: Winchester 5151 (ext. 347)  Doctor P.G. Arblaster (consultant) and Doctor D.C. Lillie	Wednesdays: 9.30 am. - 11.30 am. (old patients)  Thursdays: 9.30 am. - 11.30 am. (old patients)
Northfield Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot. Tel: Aldershot 20885/21365  Doctor J.V. Hurford and Doctor D.J. ap Simon	Mondays: 9.15 am. old patients 11.00 am. new patients  Second Monday every month - special Bronchitic Clinic (afternoons)  One Monday every month - B.C.G. Session (afternoons)  One Monday every month - Post B.C.G. Session (afternoons)  Tuesdays: 9.15 pm. - 12 noon old patients and urgent new patients.  2.00 pm. - 3.30 pm. old patients and new contacts  Wednesdays: 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month at Fleet Hospital old and new patients  Thursdays: 9.15 am. old patients and urgent new patients

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

Hospital	Sessions
Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford Tel: Guildford 2323	Mondays ) 5.00 pm. - 7.00 pm. Males & Fridays) Mondays 3.00 pm. - 5.00 pm. ) Thursdays 2.00 pm. - 4.00 pm. ) Females
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth Tel: Portsmouth 22331 (ext. 232)  Doctor J.M. Couchman	(From August, 1967) Mondays 4.30 pm. - 7.00 pm.  Tuesdays 9.30 am. - 12 noon 4.30 pm. - 7.00 pm.  Wednesdays 2.00 pm. - 7.00 pm.  Thursdays 9.30 am. - 12 noon 4.30 pm. - 7.00 pm.  Fridays 9.30 am. - 12 noon 4.30 pm. - 7.00 pm.
Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester Tel: Winchester 5151  Doctor Holdsworth	Mondays 2.15 pm. - 4.00 pm.  Thursdays 3.00 pm. - 4.00 pm.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Centre	Service
Public Health Laboratory: East Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth. Tel: Portsmouth 22331 Director, Doctor D.J.H. Payne	Bacteriology Virology
Public Health Laboratory: Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester Tel: Winchester 3807 Director, Doctor M.H. Hughes	Bacteriology Virology

Public Analysts: A.L. Williams Esq., F.R.I.C., City Analyst, Trafalgar House, Clive Road, Fratton, Portsmouth (Tel: Portsmouth 23641)

Doctor J.H. Hammence, F.R.I.C., County Analyst, The Castle, Winchester (Tel: Winchester 4411)



# DISTRICT NURSING, MIDWIFERY AND HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Where a nurse or health visitor is shown attached to a practice she normally deals with patients of that practice only. Application for nursing service should normally be made through the family doctor, but in an emergency any nurse will give advice or treatment.

Area	Service	Name and Address
Petersfield - North, Sheet, Hawkley, Greatham, Liss. Unattached	DN/M	Miss P. Webb, 22 Queens Road, Petersfield. Tel: Petersfield 2676
Petersfield - South, Buriton	DN/M	Mrs. M.C. Lapper, 153 The Causeway, Petersfield. Tel: Petersfield 3628
Attached to practice of Drs. Pope, Roderick and Mark, in Oakhanger, Blackmore, Selborne, Empshott, Liss, Greatham	DN/M	Miss E.A. Cox, 1 Chase Road, Liss. Tel: Liss 3038
Froxfield, Priors Dean, Privett, Colemore, Steep, Langrish, Ramsdean, Stroud.	DN/M	Mrs. J.M. Beaton, 1 Privett Road, High Cross, Froxfield. Tel: Hawkley 243
Attached to Drs. Connor and Inglis, Liphook, also unattached work in Liphook, Bramshott and Longmoor.	DN/M	Mrs. A. Beake, 3 Headley Road, Liphook. Tel: Liphook 3179
Clanfield	DN/M	Miss M. Munro, 80b Hood Cottages, Catherington Lane, Horndean. Tel: Horndean 3363
Drs. Wilkins, Wilson, Gould and Humphreys-Davies for patients at Chalton, part Horndean, Idsworth, Blendworth, Finchdean and Rowlands Castle	DN/M	Miss M.E. Faulkner, 20 Uplands Road, Rowlands Castle. Tel: Rowlands Castle 469
Attached to Drs. Wilkins, Wilson, Gould and Humphreys-Davies for patients at Catherington and part Horndean. Also unattached work for part Horndean	DN/M	Miss B. Purdue, 2 Nelson Crescent, Horndean. Tel: Horndean 3448

District Nurses and Health Visitors/continued

District Nurses and Health Visitors/continued

Area	Service	Name and Address
East Meon, attached to practice of Dr. Creedy Smith	DN/M/HV	Miss E. May, 2 Chidden Close, East Meon. Tel: East Meon 263
Attached to Drs. Ker and Hardwick in Liss and Liphook	DN/M/HV	Mrs. A.P. Oakley, Moss Cottage, Western Road, Liss. Tel: Liss 3139
Drs. Wilkins, Wilson, Gould and Humphreys-Davies, Clanfield for northern half of Blendworth, Chalton, Catherington, Clanfield, Horndean, etc.	HV	Miss J.A. Owen, 6 Copse Close, Petersfield. Tel: Petersfield 2085
Drs. Wilkins, Wilson, Gould and Humphreys-Davies, for patients in southern half of Cowplain, Waterloooville, part Horndean	HV	Mrs. E.R. Porter, 47 Cavendish Drive, Inhurst Wood, Waterloooville. Tel: Waterloooville 52604
Attached to Drs. Pope, Roderick and Mark, except in Bordon. Unattached in Longmoor, Liss, Blackmoor, Greatham, Empshott, Hawkley and Priors Dean	HV	Miss V. Gawthorp, Cherry Croft, Liphook Road, Headley, Bordon. Tel: Headley Down 3322
Petersfield, Steep, Buriton, Froxfield and Langrish	HV	Miss E.J. Read, Church Cottage, West Meon. Tel: West Meon 315
Unattached work in Blendworth, Catherington, East Meon, Finchdean, Horndean, Clanfield, also Denmead, West Meon and Warnford in Droxford Rural District.	HV	Mrs. M. Parkinson, "Spearywell", Bowers Close, Cowplain. Tel: Horndean 2573

Child Welfare Clinics/over



CHILD WELFARE CLINICS  
(Children below school age)

Place	Hall	Day	Time
Buriton	Church Hall	3rd Thursday	Afternoons from 2 pm.
Clanfield	St. James Church Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays	"
East Meon	Institute Hut	1st and 3rd Thursdays	"
Horndean	Nash Memorial Hall	Every Tuesday	"
Liphook	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	"
Liss	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays and 2nd and 4th Fridays	"
Rowlands Castle	Parish Hall	4th Friday	"

The following clinics, situated in adjoining districts, are available for children living near the boundaries of the district:-

Place	Hall	Day	Time
Alton	Inwood Health Clinic	Every Tuesday and every 2nd and 4th Friday	Afternoons from 2 pm.
Cowplain	St. Wilfred's Church Hall, Padnell Road, Cowplain	Every Monday	"
Grayshott	Village Hall	1st Friday	"
Havant	County Council Health Clinic, 4 Park Way	Every Tuesday	2 - 4 pm.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	Afternoons from 2 pm.
Longmoor	The Barracks	2nd and 4th Mondays	"
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday	2 pm. - 2.45 pm.
Petersfield	Health Clinic, Love Lane	Every Wednesday	Morning & afternoon
Waterlooville	Baptist Church Hall, London Road	Every Thursday	2 - 4 pm.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	Afternoons from 2 pm.
West Meon	Queen Victoria Institute Hall	2nd Monday	2.30 pm.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Department is responsible for the hygiene of schools in the District; where there is cause for concern for any reason telephone and seek advice. The School Medical Officer is responsible for the medical inspection of the children and advice regarding matters of personal health, and is also able to advise on hygiene generally when at the school.

Specific remedial clinics may be arranged by the school health service for the following specialities:

Child Guidance  
Educational Psychology  
Ear, Nose and Throat  
Orthopaedic  
Ophthalmic

Routine vision tests are conducted by the school nurses, also audiometry where indicated.

Dental Services: The School Dental Service is also available for the treatment of expectant mothers.

Petersfield - Health Clinic, Love Lane.	Tel: Petersfield 3954	Telephone between 9 and 9.15 am. for appointments.
Whitehill - Dental Unit, Mill Chase School	Tel: Bordon 2476	Telephone between 9 and 9.15 am. for appointments

## THE ELDERLY

Consultant Geriatrician: Doctor E.R. Van Landenberg, St. Paul's Hospital, Winchester - Tel: Winchester 3288.

NOTE: All cases in the District should be referred to Doctor P. Wilkins or Doctor Clarke-Williams at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth - Tel: 22331.

Old Folk's Home: Coldharbour Wood, Rake - Tel: Liss 2326 (Mr. and Mrs. Bonnor, Warden and Matron).

Welfare Officer: Mr. W.T. Pepper, 14 King George Avenue, Petersfield - Tel: Petersfield 3199. For the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle - Mr. P.W. Arthur, Emsworth House, Havant Road, Emsworth - Tel: Emsworth 3722.



# Organisations for the Elderly

PARISH	ORGANISATION	PERSON TO CONTACT
BRAMSHOTT	The Over Sixties Club Liphook (now amalgamated with the Darby and Joan Club)  Liphook Old Peoples' Welfare Committee	Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Goodey, 37 Haslemere Road, Liphook.  Mr. R.J. Day, Hon. Secretary, "Heronwater", Bramshott (Liphook 3309) or Mr. Huddleston, "Newlands" Limes Close, Bramshott (Liphook 2178)
BURITON	Buriton Over Sixties Club	Mrs. M.L. Jacobs, Hon. Secretary, Bolingie Hill Farm, Buriton (Petersfield 4207)
CLANFIELD	Clanfield Old People's Welfare Committee  The Sunshine Club for Elderly Persons	Hon. Secretary, Mr. F.W.J. Buckman, 25 Maple Crescent, Clanfield.  Mr. W.S. Gray, "Stoneleigh Cottage", Downhouse Road, Clanfield. (Horndean 3023)
EAST MEON	Over Sixties Club	Mrs. Hiscock, 1 Kews Cottages, Workhouse Lane, East Meon
FROXFIELD	Over Sixties Club	Mrs. H. Hutchinson, "Crompton Cottage", Stoner Hill, Froxfield (Petersfield 3247)
GREATHAM	Senior Citizens' Club	The Rev. Russell, The Rectory, Greatham (Blackmoor 231) or Lady Grantham, "Stanleys", Hatch Lane, Liss (Liss 2135)
HAWKLEY	Hawkley Good Companions (Over Sixties Club)	Mrs. Somerset-Ward, The Vicarage, Hawkley (Hawkley 260)
HORNDEAN	Horndean Community Association, Merchistoun Hall  Horndean Old Folks' Outing Committee  Horndean Red Cross Club	Hon. Secretary, Mrs. K. Davison, 13 Dorset Close, Horndean (Horndean 3294).  Hon. Secretary, Mrs. J. Hammond, Blendworth Hill, Horndean.  Mrs. Coles, "The Limes", 14 London Road, Horndean.
LISS	Old Folks' Club	Hon. Secretary, Miss A. Pay, 1 The Arcade, Liss

/continued

## Organisations for the Elderly/continued

PARISH	ORGANISATION	PERSON TO CONTACT
PETERSFIELD	Petersfield Old Folks' Club	Mrs. A.H. Knowles, "Cliff Cottage", Ramshill, Petersfield (Petersfield 3362)  Any enquiries to Mrs. F.N. Pass, Lloyds Bank House, Petersfield (Petersfield 2497)
SHEET	Old People's Club	Mrs. Brownfield, "Brownfields", Westmark, Sheet, Petersfield (Petersfield 3822)
STEEP	Old People's Club	Mrs. D.M. Simpson, Four Collyers, Stroud Road, Steep (Petersfield 2399)

There is a Committee on which all Clubs for the elderly are represented which meets in Petersfield at regular intervals to co-ordinate the work and to organise functions covering the whole district. This is the Petersfield and District Urban and Rural Area Old People's Welfare Committee, and the Hon. Secretary is Mrs. F.N. Pass, Lloyds Bank House, Petersfield (Petersfield 2497).

### Meals on Wheels

This service is operated by the W.R.V.S. and is available in the following parishes; names of persons wishing to use the service should be submitted to the Welfare Officer, Mr. W.T. Pepper, 14 King George Avenue. Petersfield (Tel: Petersfield 3199). (The organiser for Petersfield town is Mrs. Home, of Four Walls, Sussex Road, Petersfield, and the organiser for the Petersfield Rural District is Mrs. Hugo, of The Homestead, Andlers Ash, Liss)

Bramshott	Liss
Clanfield	Petersfield
Froxfield	Rowlands Castle
Horndean	Steep

### Home Help and Good Neighbour Services

Organiser, Mrs. Kay, office rear of The Town Hall, Petersfield,  
Tel: Petersfield 3383.

### Chiropody Clinics

Appointments for these clinics are made at Old Folk's Clubs. Patients pay 2/6d, and the remainder of the fee is paid by the Hampshire Council of Social Service. A letter from the doctor is necessary when attending for the first time. (Patients must have previously arranged appointments).



# Chiropody Clinics for the Elderly/continued

Parish	Held at	When held
Buriton	Church Hall	Every 6 weeks
Clanfield	Methodist Church Hall, North Lane	Every 4 weeks
East Meon	Dr. Creedy Smith's Surgery	1st Thursday each month
Froxfield	Miss Luker, High Cross, Froxfield	Every 6 weeks
Greatham	Greatham Village Hall	Every 6 weeks
Horndean	Merchistoun Hall	1st Tuesday and 4th Thursday
Liphook	"Danetree", Station Road	Monthly
Petersfield	The Red Cross Centre, 1 Readon Close, Love Lane, Petersfield	2/3 clinics a month
	Also at Weston House, Bordean and Broadway's Caravan Site, Petersfield	Held periodically by the British Red Cross Society
Steep	Steep Village Memorial Hall	Every 6 weeks

## GENERAL

Children's Officer: Miss J. Robertson, Area Children's Officer, 19 Dunsbury Way, Leigh Park (Tel: Havant 4211).

N.S.P.C.C Inspectors: Chief Inspector G.H. Fisher, 28 Oliver's Battery Row, Winchester (Tel: Winchester 2864). Parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle, Inspector Leach, 37 Penhurst Road, Bedhampton (Tel: Havant 4953).

Mental Welfare Officer: Mrs. J.J. Owen, 21 Quay Street, Fareham (telephone office hours 2810 - out of office hours, Central Ambulance Control, Winchester 61644). Bramshott Parish only, Mr. A.W. Wood, Manor Park House, Aldershot (telephone 22595 office hours - out of office hours, Central Ambulance Control, Winchester 61644).

W.R.V.S. Mrs. Keith Gammon, 66 Heath Road, Petersfield (Tel: 3398). Office rear of The Town Hall, Petersfield.

Ministry of Social Security (Formerly National Assistance Board): For Petersfield and the rural parishes of Buriton, Clanfield, East Meon, Horndean,

## Ministry of Social Security/continued

Langrish and Rowlands Castle: Rear of The Town Hall, Petersfield (Tel: 2061). Open 10.00 am. to 4.00 pm. Monday to Friday. For the parishes of Bramshott, Colemore & Priors Dean, Froxfield, Greatham, Hawkley, Liss and Steep: 2 Pickford Street, Aldershot (Tel: Aldershot 22401).

Rural and Urban District Council's Information Service (Formerly Citizens' Advice Bureau): Rear of The Town Hall (Tel: 3749). Open 9.00 am. to 12.30 pm. and 2.00 pm. to 4.00 pm. Monday to Friday, and 9.00 pm. to 12 noon on Saturdays. (For any other time an appointment is necessary).

British Red Cross Society, Petersfield Centre: The Red Cross Centre, 1 Readon Close, Love Lane, Petersfield (Tel: 4176).

Chairman: Lady Grace, Director: The Hon. Mrs. Bickford Smith.

Office Staff: Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Sleep.

Welfare Officers: Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Boyall and Mrs. Lyall.

Medical Loan Depots at Petersfield Centre and Liss.

Office open Tuesdays and Thursdays between 10.30 am. and 12.30 pm. and Fridays between 2.30 pm. and 4.00 pm.

### Voluntary Aid Detachments:

Hants/1 (Men) Commandant Mr. L.F. Taplin

Hants/44 (Women) Commandant Mrs. Harrisson (Liss)

Hants/46 (Women) Commandant Mrs. Ballantyne (Petersfield)

Hants/276 (Women) Commandant Miss B. Walker (Petersfield)

Courses of lectures by qualified instructors in first aid, home nursing and other subjects are constantly run and the public are welcomed. Lectures are also arranged for other bodies, i.e., W.I's, schools, etc.

Disabled Club meets at the Centre, leader Mrs. Bowlby. Old People's Club is run at Liss by Mrs. Bergin and Mrs. Gambrill. Chiropody Clinics for old aged pensioners are run at the Centre two or three times monthly, and also at Weston House, Bordean and Broadway's Caravan Site, and domiciliary visits are arranged.

A first aid hut is manned at weekends throughout the summer on the Heath and an Ambulance and first aid provided at many public gatherings through the year. Escort duties and cars to take people to Hospital are provided and the Welfare Department looks after a greatly increased number of old and housebound people, providing them with medical aids, occupational therapy, etc.



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Telephone Number:  
Petersfield 2511

Public Health Department,  
The Old College,  
Petersfield,  
Hampshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Petersfield Rural District Council.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1966 on the sanitary circumstances of the area and the duties for which I am responsible.

Until a few years ago it was possible to assess with reasonable accuracy, the future of properties of low rateable value. Now, however, "future use" so often depends upon such things as attitude to environment, and to land values and planning rights as much as to the value of the bricks and mortar of any buildings on the site.

In preparing a list of houses to be inspected, therefore, the decision to include certain houses is unlikely to be based solely on the same basic economic grounds that prevailed only a few years ago.

It is difficult to judge the extent to which peoples' decisions to convert or modernise are affected by the availability of improvement grants but my opinion, based on many interviews and discussions, is that the grant scheme has succeeded and is succeeding within the financial limits possible.

The Council's continuing policy of extending and improving main drainage facilities is a further encouragement to property owners to convert and modernise properties not otherwise recoverable.

The point has again been made that many of the "rescued" properties, which formerly provided accommodation for working and retired villagers, are no longer available for local people. I think it is nearer the truth to say that such properties are no longer available to anyone as rented accommodation and that few purchases are made by strictly local folk.

In the same way that there has been a major change in housing standards and methods, so there has been a comparable revolution in shops, sales methods and merchandising. While there may be differing opinions as to the degree of advantage to the general public, there is no doubt that the modern layout and fitting of shops is much more easily controllable under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the various Food Hygiene Regulations. It is unfortunate that the standards of food handlers have not been similarly adjusted but, as pointed out previously, staff changes occur too often for any continuity of food education.

/continued





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water

Supplies from all sources proved adequate during the year and there was no shortage of main water.

The Water Undertakers of the Rural District are:-

- (a) Portsmouth Water Company, 26 Commercial Road, Portsmouth  
This Company supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle.
- (b) Wey Valley Water Company, 3 Downing Street, Farnham, Surrey. This Company now supplies the remaining parishes.

Out of 8,848 dwellings, the following are the only ones which do not have a Company's main supply tap indoors.

External standpipes (mains)	128
(116 of these are caravans)	
Rainwater .. .. .	16
Ram .. .. .	2
Spring (these are all piped from the same estate supply)	7
Well (21 of these are private chlorinated piped supplies)	36

Four other dwellings have unsatisfactory supplies, but these are the subject of formal housing action which will ensure that they are dealt with before the houses are re-occupied.

The following table shows the domestic water supplies in the various parishes. Remoteness accounts largely for the comparatively few houses not yet served by a main.

Parish	Number of Dwellings on 31.12.66 (a)	Number in Column (a) served by			Population on 31.12.66 served by mains			Estimated Parish Population (h)
		MAINS		Wells Springs etc. (d)	Direct to house (e)	Stand-pipes (f)	Total (g)	
		Direct to house (b)	Stand-pipes (c)					
BRAMSHOTT	1,786	1,761	10	15	7,152	31	7,183	7,231
BURITON	286	260	8	18	839	25	864	922
CLANFIELD	645	638	2	5	2,022	6	2,028	2,044
COLEMORE and PRIORSDEAN	63	57	6	NIL	158	18	176	176
EAST MEON	339	331	NIL	8	1,637	NIL	1,637	1,663
FROXFIELD	278	273	4	1	898	12	910	913
GREATHAM	164	146	18	NIL	516	56	572	572
HAWKLEY	146	146	NIL	NIL	453	NIL	453	453
HORNDEAN	2,726	2,665	57	4	6,898	177	7,075	7,088
LANGRISH	93	93	NIL	NIL	310	NIL	310	310
LISS	1,324	1,310	13	1	4,472	41	4,513	4,516
ROWLANDS CASTLE	672	666	6	NIL	1,918	19	1,937	1,937
STEEP	326	313	4	9	835	12	847	875
TOTALS	8,848	8,659	128	61	28,108	397	28,505	28,700

Figures in column (g) are obtained by multiplying figures in column (d) by an average population per house and deducting the result from column (h)

Figures in column (f) are obtained by multiplying figures in column (c) by the same figure

N.B. This table includes figures for Caravans and Moveable Dwellings



## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Work on the scheme for the village of Clanfield and outlying districts of Horndean was commenced in July, 1965. Practical work on the scheme was completed early this year and all built up areas south of the Downs are now sewered, with the exception of Chalton and Finchdean.

## Rivers and Streams

The main rivers and streams are as follows:-

- (1) The River Wey, which passes through Bramshott Parish and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother, which passes through the Parish of Hawkley, forms part of the boundary between Greatham and Hawkley, and then passes through the Parish of Liss.
- (3) The River Meon, which flows through the Parish of East Meon, and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas:-

- (a) Sussex River Authority area.
- (b) Thames above Teddington area.
- (c) Hampshire River Authority area.

## Rainfall

Captain A.F. Coryton, the Petersfield Urban District Council, the Chief Engineer of the West Sussex River Board and the Engineer of the Portsmouth Water Company have all been good enough to let me have the rainfall figures for 1966. These are set out in the following table.

Mr. Crouch, Headmaster of Clanfield County Primary School, has also forwarded monthly rainfall figures, beginning September 1966, which will be included in next year's report.

The average rainfall figure for Greatham over the last ten years was 35.1 inches.

# RAINFALL, 1966

1966	Greatham	Sheet	Petersfield	Ditcham Park	Catherington	Idsworth	Leydene
January	2.24	2.65	2.57	2.28	2.19	2.19	2.60
February	6.37	6.85	6.54	6.27	5.88	5.30	7.17
March	0.67	0.92	1.00	1.05	1.03	0.88	1.02
April	4.51	5.20	4.64	4.67	4.38	4.66	5.45
May	2.81	3.06	2.73	3.13	3.09	2.58	3.33
June	2.50	2.81	2.55	3.54	3.83	3.49	3.67
July	2.91	3.04	2.61	4.04	3.20	3.09	3.74
August	2.26	3.62	3.64	3.85	3.73	4.42	4.09
September	1.35	1.75	1.59	1.66	1.34	1.15	2.15
October	6.72	7.27	7.63	8.12	7.00	7.35	7.65
November	2.12	2.85	2.74	3.03	2.77	2.51	3.07
December	3.17	3.51	3.18	3.81	3.48	3.11	4.04
TOTALS	37.63	43.53	41.42	45.45	41.92	40.73	47.98



## Pail Closet Emptying

Pail closet contents are emptied on behalf of the Council by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd., on Mondays and Thursdays in parts of the following parishes:

Bramshott	Buriton	Clanfield
East Meon	Froxfield	Greatham
Hawkley	Langrish	Liss

## Public Cleansing

The Council assists householders by the removal of discarded bulky articles which are too big to go into refuse bins. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why roadside verges and copse and woodland are so extensively littered with such rubbish. Quick action by the Engineer and Surveyor was frequently necessary to prevent the establishment of dumps.

From time to time there were complaints of fouling of roadside land by road users and this is likely to continue until they can find adequate sanitary conveniences. The accommodation provided at Horndean during the year and that planned for Liphook should help considerably and notices at approaches to Petersfield signposting the nearest conveniences should also lead to an improvement.

A roadside collection of house refuse is carried out in localities defined on maps approved by the Council. The collection days are as follows:

Bramshott	Weekly	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Buriton	Fortnightly	Friday
Clanfield	Weekly	Wednesday
Colemore & Priors Dean	Fortnightly	Thursday
East Meon	Fortnightly	Thursday
Froxfield	Fortnightly	Thursday
Greatham	Fortnightly	Friday
Hawkley	Fortnightly	Friday
Horndean	Weekly	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Langrish	Fortnightly	Thursday
Liss	Weekly	Thursday and Friday
Rowlands Castle	Weekly	Monday
Steep	Fortnightly	Friday

## Shops

Generally speaking, duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, (other than provisions relating to fire) are the responsibility of the District Council and the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to hours of closing, conditions of employment and Sunday trading continue to be administered by the County Council.

The initial survey of shops was nearly complete by the end of the year and there were only a few known offices still on the list for inspection.

The position, however, is very fluid as new shops are taken into use and personal circumstances of employment vary.

The extent of revisiting is dictated by the degree of contravention discovered on previous visits.

With the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor, we are consulted about all new shops and extensions to ensure compliance with public health requirements.

There were no accidents reported during the year.

No formal action was taken during the year.

## Caravan Sites

Licences have been authorised in respect of the following commercial sites:-

Owner	Address of Site	Telephone	Caravans
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>			
Mrs. E.L. Alsford	The Bird-in-Hand, Lovedean, Horndean	Horndean 2355	3
Commander R. Kemp	133 London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2592	18
Mr. F.B. Beach	St. Christopher's Caravan Site, London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2210	12
Mrs. L. Trevis c/o R.G. Trevis, 36 Bowes Hill, Rowlands Castle	Prospect Farm, Havant  (until 31st May, 1967)	Rowlands Castle 506	12
Mr. J.S. Jackson, Lodge Hill, Holt, Wimborne.	The Oaks, Liphook Road, Greatham	-	17



## Caravan Sites/continued

Owner	Address of Site	Telephone	Caravans
<u>HOLIDAY</u> Mr. P.E. Holloway	White Horse Inn, Priors Dean	-	6

Licences have also been issued in respect of individual caravans. These are valid for periods which coincide with planning permissions.

The Council has approved a standard list of conditions which are applied with due regard to the particular circumstances of each case, including the physical character of the site, any services or facilities that may already be available within convenient reach and other local conditions. Regard was had to the model standards issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government when these conditions were drafted.

The Act also provides for certification of sites by such organisations as "The Caravan Club" and these are exempt from planning or licensing control subject to a code agreed with the Minister.

The Council still has no caravan site of its own. Therefore caravans with short term planning permissions had to be permitted to remain and there was a tendency for "back-yard" caravans to appear.

The quality and built-in amenities of caravans vary in the same way as permanent dwellings differ.

It is very noticeable that the caravans on permanent sites are rapidly changing over to the "self-contained" variety which has its own amenities within the van.

The site at Prospect Farm, Rowlands Castle, which is owned by Portsmouth Corporation, has been run privately by a tenant of the land for some years on temporary licence from this Council as a site for twelve caravans.

Planning permission and licence terminate on the 31st May, 1967, and there are no alternative sites to offer.

Outmoded vans frequently re-appear in private gardens where no approval is required unless they are used for a purpose not exempted by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. It is quite impossible to keep a check on such vans or whether or not they are exempt from control.

### Moveable Dwellings

Some moveable dwellings do not fall within the definition of "caravan" in the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. These continue to be subject to licensing control under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

## Moveable Dwellings/continued

There has been a marked reduction in numbers over the last ten years and only six such dwellings are now licensed for occupation. A few unoccupied moveable dwellings are demolished each year.

## Hop Pickers' Accommodation

All local hop picking was carried out by machines. Some hop pickers' huts were in use, but no problems arose.

## Schools

Routine and special visits were paid to independent schools in the area and visits were made to County controlled schools in connection with specific enquiries.

## Insect Infestation

Routine mosquito control was carried out during the "invasion" seasons and a number of complaints received during the year were dealt with. The only major infestation was in the Passfield Common area and this came under control following a circular letter and personal advice.

There were still many complaints of other domestic insects, frequently in new houses, and we assisted with identification and disinfestation where possible.

Houses suspected of being verminous are fumigated. Particular attention is paid to cases where occupants are to be moved to Council accommodation.

Wasps gave rise to rather more complaints than usual and we helped where possible when the infestation amounted to a nuisance.

## Fly Control

Very few complaints of fly infestation were received. This may, in part, have been due to the poor summer.

One species, however, which continues to give rise to complaints is the Cluster fly. These hibernate in roofs and when temperatures rise rather suddenly, they appear in such numbers as to cause annoyance. A night drop in temperature frequently drives them into occupied rooms. There seems to be a history of re-infestation of the same sites year after year.



# INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

	Totals
Accumulations .. .. .	39
Agricultural Workers Act .. .. .	2
Bakehouses .. .. .	9
Cafes .. .. .	11
Caravans and Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	313
Clean Air Act, 1956 .. .. .	4
Drainage .. .. .	346
Factories .. .. .	24
Food Premises .. .. .	64
Food Vans .. .. .	12
Hop Pickers Camps .. .. .	4
Houses (Public Health and Housing Acts) .. .. .	708
Housing Applications .. .. .	19
Ice Cream .. .. .	5
Infectious Disease .. .. .	736*
Insect Infestation .. .. .	39
Licensed Premises .. .. .	1
Meat Inspection .. .. .	262
Meat Shops .. .. .	6
Milk and Dairies .. .. .	11
Miscellaneous .. .. .	120
Mosquito Control .. .. .	43
National Assistance Act .. .. .	2
Noise Abatement .. .. .	22
Nuisances .. .. .	246
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .. .. .	50
Pet Animal Shops and Animal Boarding Establishments .. .. .	15
Rodent Control .. .. .	79
Sampling .. .. .	31
Schools .. .. .	15
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards .. .. .	18
Unsound Food .. .. .	8
Verminous or Dirty Premises .. .. .	18
Water Supply .. .. .	51
TOTAL	3,333

\* See page 14 of the Medical  
Officer of Health's Report

## Samples submitted for laboratory examination

Water - 32  
Milk - 6

## HOUSING

### Provision of new houses

The following twenty Council housing units were erected during the year:

Bungalows: 1-14 Benbow Close, Horndean  
Flats: 1-6 Keenans Cottages, Liss

During the year three hundred and forty eight houses were built by private enterprise.

### Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas</u> .. ..	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	15	18	4

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED OR UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	6	5	1
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Housing Act, 1961 - Section 26	-	-	-



Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts/continued

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority	20	-
After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts .. .. .	1	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	4	-
Under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)
NIL

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT
NIL

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices  
were served requiring repairs .. .. . 1
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit  
after service of formal notices
  - (1) By owners .. .. . 2
  - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners .. . NIL

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices  
were served requiring defects to be remedied .. . NIL
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were  
remedied after service of formal notices
  - (1) By owners .. .. . 1
  - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners .. . NIL

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:-

# Summary of work carried out under the Public Health and Housing Acts/continued

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders and Closing Orders were made ..	15
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders and otherwise .. .. .	15
(iii) Number of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of an Undertaking given by the owner under Section 16	NIL
(iv) Number of dwelling houses closed under Section 26 previously included in demolition orders under Sections 16 and 17 .. .. .	NIL
(d) Overcrowding:-	
Statutory notices served during the year regarding overcrowding .. .. .	NIL

## Housing Conditions

Before adequate planning control was established, quite widespread shack development took place mainly in the parishes of Clanfield and Horndean. Much of this accommodation was not permanently occupied and housing control was very difficult.

In recent years, however, mainly because of increased land values, a new pattern has been imposed by modern development which has resulted in the demolition of much sub-standard accommodation.

Housing programmes based on the repair and demolition sections of the Housing Acts have also been very successful and linked with main drainage works and Improvement Grant facilities have resulted in a marked improvement of lower category houses and generally enhanced the appearance of some villages and hamlets.

Formal action has been delayed in some cases pending the provision of main drainage and a new list is also being prepared of houses which have deteriorated in recent years and now require attention.

During 1966 the following demolition type houses were dealt with:-

Parish	Houses dealt with	Houses empty	Families rehoused or needing rehousing by this Council
Buriton	2	-	2
Clanfield	2	-	2
Colemore & ) Priors Dean)	1	1	-
Hawkley	1	-	1
Horndean	3	-	3
TOTALS	9	1	8



The following grants were available in 1966:-

1. Discretionary Grant. Subject to certain conditions, half the estimated cost of improvements can be paid at the discretion of the local Council, subject to a maximum of £400. These grants were available also for the conversion of houses into flats. The policy, where there are existing amenities, is not to give discretionary grants for the elimination of structural defects only.
2. Standard Grant. In some circumstances, house owners and certain leaseholders could obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to a maximum grant of £350 of providing five basic amenities:-

(a) Bath or shower in bathroom (or elsewhere at the discretion of the Council) .. .. . £25

(Or, if structural work is necessarily involved, such higher amount as the Local Authority shall fix as being in their opinion one half of the reasonable cost of the works attributable to providing a fixed bath or shower).

(b) Wash-hand basin .. .. . £ 5

(c) Hot and cold water supply at fixed bath or shower .. .. £35  
 Hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin .. .. £15  
 Hot and cold water supply at a sink .. .. £25

(d) Water Closet (this must be internal unless not reasonably practicable, in which case it must be reasonably accessible, or, if the works involve the installation of a septic tank such higher amount as the Local Authority shall fix as being in their opinion one half of the reasonable cost of the works attributable to providing a W.C.) .. .. £40

(e) Facilities for storing food .. .. £10

also piped water supply into the dwelling  
 for the first time .. .. One half of the cost to be reasonably incurred in the opinion of the Local Authority.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food Hygiene

High standards of hygiene in food establishments must, in the long run, result in a low incidence of food-borne infection but in a short term consideration the chain of public protection is only as strong as its weakest link.

Therefore, in any premises where food is handled, high standards observed by nine out of ten of the staff can be completely nullified by ignorance, thoughtlessness or careless handling by the odd food handler..

Such a person may well have the health or even lives of some members of the public "in his hands" and yet there is still no compulsory training for people entering the food trade.

The other major trouble, which continues year after year in spite of circular letters and advice to shopkeepers, is failure properly to rotate stocks of perishable foods.

### Milk Supply

There are twelve dealers on this Council's register licensed under powers delegated to the Rural District Council of Petersfield by and on behalf of the Hampshire County Council.

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:

Dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk	.. .. .	12
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"		12
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Sterilised"		8
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Untreated"		-
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	.. .. .	-

Three applications for licences to use the special designations "Untreated" and "Ultra Heat Treated" were received, but licences were not issued as the suppliers were not licensed to use the designations.

All premises used as a dairy and persons carrying out the trade of distributors of milk are required to be registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

### Meat and Other Foods

Meat shops in the area were well maintained and, in general, meat was of good quality and well handled.

As from the 1st April, 1961, only one slaughterhouse was retained in this district. This followed the introduction of new Regulations in connection with construction and equipment to secure humane slaughter and hygienic conditions.



## Meat and Other Foods/continued

Supervision and inspection at Poultry Packing Stations was not carried out pending arrangements being made by the Ministry for registration of such premises.

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the registration of all premises used for:-

- (a) The sale, or manufacture for the purposes of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or
- (b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

There are eighty-one premises in this district currently registered and selling ice cream and fifteen premises are registered for the preservation of food.

### Meat Inspection

The following table shows animals killed and inspected with carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned:-

W.T. Pescott and Sons, Horndean

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	208	-	21	1,469	758
Number inspected .. .. .	208	-	21	1,469	758
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	-	-	2	1
Weights .. .. .	270 lb	-	-	80 lb	40 lb
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	38	-	1	87	120
Weights .. .. .	438 lb	-	3½ lb	152½ lb	265½ lb
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. ..	18.27%	-	4.76%	5.92%	15.83%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	1
Weights .. .. .	-	-	-	-	320 lb
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	-	-	-	-	23
Weights .. .. .	-	-	-	-	226½ lb

### Cysticercus Bovis

There was no case of Cysticercus Bovis discovered during the year.

## Food Inspection/continued

### Details of other condemned food

	lbs.	oz.
Fish .. ..	29.	10.
Vegetables .. ..	67.	12.
Meat and meat products	40.	14.
Poultry .. ..	8.	10.
Fruit .. ..	1.	2.
Pastries, etc. ..	7.	3.
Other .. ..	4.	10.
TOTAL	159.	13.

### Adulterations

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and is responsible for the administration of the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which place restrictions on the addition to, or abstraction of substances from, food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year:-

### "Sampling

During the year ended 31st March, 1967, seventy-eight samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Petersfield Rural District Council.

#### (a) Milk Samples

Forty-seven samples of milk, including twelve "Channel Islands", were taken. Of these, one, which was the subject of a consumer complaint, received an adverse report. The complaint concerned dust and traces of dried milk film found inside the bottle but analysis showed that the milk had not become contaminated by the foreign matter, which was firmly adhering to the inside of the container. There was, therefore, no offence under Section 2 of the Act regarding prejudice and the case was referred to the Authority in whose area the bottle had been filled.

#### (b) Miscellaneous Samples

Thirty-one samples of articles other than milk were obtained. Of these, twenty-eight submitted for analysis were found to be satisfactory and three received adverse reports.



The adverse reports were in respect of:-

(1) A bottle of sauce tartare which was found to be of satisfactory composition but the ingredients were not declared in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order. The matter was referred to the packer.

(2) A sample of bread, which contained charred dough and traces of iron. Analysis showed the contamination to be relatively slight and the matter was dealt with by a caution.

(3) A meat and egg pie which was contaminated with mould. The pie was seriously affected and enquiries indicated that it had been contaminated when supplied to the retailer. Proceedings resulted in the manufacturer being fined £10, with £3. 18. Od. costs.

Items (2) and (3) mentioned above were submitted for analysis following consumer complaints.

(c) Pesticide Residues

The scheme for the sampling of foodstuffs for pesticide residues came into operation on the 1st August, 1966, and will operate for two years, each being divided into three four-monthly periods. It is intended that thirty samples will be procured each year, ten during each of the four-monthly periods. Up to the end of March 1967, the requisite twenty samples were obtained within the County area, excluding the areas of separate Food and Drugs Authorities. The detailed results of these samples will be given after the scheme has been completed but, so far, no evidence of contamination has been found.

(d) General

During routine visits to traders, attention was given to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to their application to the labelling and description of food and drugs. No matters calling for special comment occurred within the District."

## RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control in the area is carried out by Council staff, by private servicing companies and by local rat catchers.

For some years now the Council's service has been free to both domestic and business premises. The Council employs two rodent operators, who normally work independently but assist one another on block control and sewer testing. Training and considerable experience are necessary before an operator can work efficiently and it was therefore regrettable that a replacement was necessary in November at a time when we were beginning to experience the heaviest infestation for many years.

As a result, and in spite of some overtime, there were temporary delays in investigations.

No complaints were received in respect of treatment and it was not necessary to serve any statutory notices during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table gives details of inspections and treatments for the year 1966 . . . . . N.B. Local Authority's properties. Council houses are included under dwelling houses. Premises occupied in connection with the Council's undertakings are included under this heading.

Combined dwelling and business premises occupied by the same person are included under business premises.

Farms, smallholdings, poultry farms and other premises devoted to commercial agriculture or horticulture are included under agricultural property and not under business premises.

Unclassified property: properties which do not appropriately fall under other classifications are included under business premises.

Degree of infestation: "major" includes only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding twenty rats.

Treatment means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.



	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Totals of Columns (1)(2)(3)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	16	8,197	860	9,073	644
Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> as a result of notification	-	480	144	624	147
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat - <u>Major</u>	-	1	5	6	11
- <u>Minor</u>	-	422	118	540	122
House mouse - <u>Major</u>	-	-	2	2	1
- <u>Minor</u>	-	38	23	61	13
Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>inspected</u> in the course of <u>survey under the Act</u>	70	995	236	1,301	483
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat - <u>Major</u>	-	1	1	2	7
- <u>Minor</u>	35	633	157	825	405
House mouse - <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	1
- <u>Minor</u>	2	71	26	99	48
Total number of <u>properties</u> <u>otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	8	31	12	51	28
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat - <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
- <u>Minor</u>	-	9	4	13	4
House mouse - <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
- <u>Minor</u>	-	3	1	4	1
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	78	1,506	392	1,976	658
Number of infested properties	37	1,178	337	1,552	613
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	NIL				

## FACTORIES

Mr. R.S. Moffett is H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is Princes House, Kings Terrace, Southsea.

Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937, for purposes as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	57	24	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	-	-	-
TOTALS	57	24	-











